THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

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From the Millennial Star.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

BY ORSON PRATT.

The Holy Spirit is a substance, possessing certain Properties, Powers, and Attributes.

(Concluded from our Last.)

The Father also is sometimes called an attribute without any reference to his essence or substance. "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him." And again, "God is Light."

Thus we find a quality or an attribute, personifying the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Jesus says, "I and my Father are one." Here the words, "*I*," and "*Father*," can not have reference to the substance, but to the quality or attribute, which indeed is one; whether in the person of the Father, or in the person of the Son, it is the same one unchangeable attribute. Again Jesus says, "I am in the Father and the Father in me." This does not mean that the substance of Jesus is in the Father, neither does it mean that the substance of the Father is in the person of Jesus; but it means that the wisdom, knowledge, truth, and love of the Father are in the person of the Son. These attributes being personified and represented by the words "*I*," and "*Father*."

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost have promised to take up their abode with the disciples. Jesus says, "if a man loves me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, *and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him.*" There are many passages which represent that these three, shall not only dwell *with* the saints, but shall be IN them. Now, we cannot suppose, for a moment, that the persons of the Godhead are to reside in each disciple! this would be impossible; for a person cannot be in two places at once; and, therefore, if there are but three persons in the Godhead, and if they dwell in one man, they cannot, at the same time dwell in others. But as the scriptures declare that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost is ONE God, and that he dwells in his saints, it must be an attribute or quality, which is thus personified and called God; and which thus dwells in the heart of each saint, not in fulness, but in degree; that is, if love dwells in us, God is in us, for "God is LOVE;" if light dwells in us, God is in us, for God is LIGHT: if truth dwells in us, God is in us, for "God is TRUTH." Love, truth, and such like qualities can be in two places at the same time; yes, they can be in myriads of places at the same instant; therefore God can be in myriads of places at once. Wherever love, or truth dwells, there God dwells; if love or truth dwells in every one of the disciples of Jesus at the same moment, then God is in each at the same moment; if love or truth is every where present then God is every where present. These remarks agree with a revelation given through Joseph the Seer, who, speaking of God, says, "he governeth and executeth all things: he comprehendeth all things, and all things are before him, and all things are round about him; and he is above all things, and in all things, and is through all things, and is round about all things; and all things are by him, and of him, even God for ever and ever." Now, wherever love exists there must be substance; for love although it is personified and called God, could have no existence abstract from substance; and as he is "in all things, and through all things, and round about all things," there must be an inconceivably vast amount of substance, possessing the quality or attribute, love, and all other qualities ascribed to God.

We can form some conception of the extreme minuteness of these all-powerful and all-wise atoms of substance, when we reflect that they are capable of being in and through all things. Now there are many solids, so dense that many millions of millions of particles are collected in a space not larger than a grain of mustard seed; now the pores between these particles must be still more minute than the particles themselves; therefore, the particles of that all wise substance, which is in and through all things, must be sufficiently minute to enter these extremely small pores, surrounding every atom, and pervading the whole mass, governing and controlling it according to fixed and definite laws. Does any one ask, what holds together the particles of a diamond or any other solid substance? we answer, it is the all-powerful substance which pervades it, penetrating every pore, and gathering, like an atmosphere, around every atom, and forcing or pressing it towards every other atom, and thus producing the phenomenon attributed to cohesive attraction. Does any one enquire, what causes the atoms of oxygen and hydrogen to unite together in definite proportions, and with a certain degree of intensity in the formation of water? We reply, that it is this all-powerful substance (called God) which is round about every atom of these two elements, (if indeed they be elements,) and which presses them together with a fixed intensity, producing the phenomenon called chemical affinity. Does any one inquire what causes every atom of matter in the universe to press towards every other atom with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance? We answer that it is God, or in other words, it is this all-wise and all-powerful substance which envelopes, like an atmosphere, every atom in the universe, and voluntarily and intelligently presses or moves every atom towards every other atom, varying the force according to a certain law of the distance, and producing all the phenomena ascribed to universal gravitation. Should it be enquired what produces the phenomena of repulsion? We answer that it is God, or in other words, those parts of His essence which are connected with other substances and which causes them to recede from each other; these all-wise, self-moving particles of matter, being round about every other particle, moves or presses them according to fixed laws, sometimes towards each other, as in case of gravitation, cohesion, and chemical affinity; and sometimes it moves them from each other, as in case of substances, charged with like electricities. If it be inquired still further, what causes the variations of the intensity of the approaching and receding forces, as exhibited in different kinds of matter, as for instance, what causes some substances to have a greater tendency to approach to or recede from a magnet than others? We answer, that it is God that dwells in all substances, producing all the variety of intensities—all the variety of forces—and all the variety of motions, that are generally ascribed to nature. It is this substance that crystalizes one kind of matter in one form, and another in another. It is this all-wise pervading substance that moves the particles of matter into their right position, in the formation of a vegetable; and without it there could be no such thing as growth or organization. Without there could be no such thing as the solidification of liquifaction of masses of matter. Without it there could be no chemical combinations or cohesion of substances. Without it there could be no universal gravitation All of the great laws of the universe are, not the laws of *inert* matter, but the laws of a *self-moving, intelligent and powerful* matter, possessing knowledge, goodness, love, and every other attribute that is good, and great, and useful. This substance acts of itself, and also acts upon all other matter. The motion of a falling body is just as much produced voluntarily by intelligent, self-moving matter, as the motion of my hand in writing. The force that causes the particles of a piece of iron to adhere to each other, is the same force that causes the iron to sink in water; and the force that causes iron to sink in water, is the same force that caused the axe to swim by the command of Elisha: it is an intelligent, self-moving force, and, therefore, can vary from its usual mode of operation when it pleases. The swiming of iron is no more a miracle than the sinking of iron, they are both the effects of the same cause; one is called *natural*, because it is the usual mode by which this intelligent substance operates; the other is called *miraculous*, because the same intelligent substance deviates from its usual course, but both effects are miraculous to us, because we do not understand the nature of a self-moving substance, any more than we understand the nature of the self-moving agent that moves the limbs of our body. The motion of my hand up and down is just as incomprehensible, and therefore just as miraculous, as the motion of iron up or down in water.

When God performs a miracle by suspending a law of nature, he does so, not by acting at a distance from where the miracle is performed, but by the actual presence of those parts of his essence which are in contact with the materials on which the miracle is performed. When Jesus made wine at the wedding feast, he did not do so by creating its elementary constituents out of nothing, but he performed the operation by combining the elements already in existence. Those elements were not attracted nor pressed together by the directed operations of the person of the Saviour, neither did they come together blindly nor unconsciously by the power of his word, for the power of his word could not operate on unintelligent and unconscious materials, only through the medium of conscious and intelligent materials which are capable of understanding his word, and complying with it in the same manner that one individual complies with the word of another; the atoms of the Spirit of God, being in connection with all the elements of nature understood the word of Jesus, and in obedience to the same, they moved themselves and the substances with which they were in contact into combination in the right proportions, and with the necessary amount of intensity to form wine; and thus this great miracle was performed as simply and as intelligently by the voluntary operations of the atoms of a self-moving substance as the acts of any other intelligent being.

When God causes the grape vine to grow—to bud—to blossom, and to put forth grapes, the juice of which is by a simply process converted into wine, he does so by through the operations of the atoms of the Holy Spirit that exist in connection with the elements. The atoms of the Holy Spirit move themselves and also other atoms with which they are in connection into a state of organization in the form of a grape vine; it moves every particle into the right position for the formation of the body,—the branches—the twigs—the leaves—the buds—the blossoms, and every other part; it moves itself and such other substances as are necessary for the formation of the skin, the seeds and juice of the berry, through the proper channel and into the right position. And thus the process in manufacturing the juice of the grape through the organization of the grape vine, appears to be far more complicated and miraculous than the immediate combinations of the elements into wine at the wedding feast. The production of wine juice through the grape vine, though it is more complicated and miraculous than the other method, is considered *natural* and not *miraculous*, because it is done through a law of nature which is common. If it were a common occurrence for wine to be manufactured from water by turning it into water pots, then this process would, because of its frequency, no more be termed a miracle, but would be imputed to a law of nature, and be called *natural*; while, on the other hand if wine juice were manufactured only once in 6000 years through the medium of a grape vine, it would be considered a great miracle. This manner of judging of what is miraculous and what is not miraculous, by the unfrequency and frequency of any event is entirely wrong. A miracle is no more a miracle by its happening once in six thousand years, than it would be if it happened every moment during that period of time; that which takes place constantly is just as much a miracle as if it happened only once in many ages. That is a miracle to us which we do not understand; consequently the formation of wine-juice through a grape-vine is as much a miracle as the formation of wine from water: they are both miraculous to us because we do not understand the two different operations of the self-moving atoms of the Holy Spirit in the accomplishment of the same end.

The force of all substances, being a self-moving and intelligent force, can act constantly and continually according to prescribed laws; or in obedience to a command, coming from proper authority, it can act directly opposite to those prescribed laws. A son who renders perfect obedience to his Father may be required to act according to certain definite laws for many years, and then, all of a sudden, be commanded to deviate from those laws; the same force that enabled him to act according to the law, now enables him to deviate from it; so it is with the atoms of the Holy Spirit; the same force that enables them to move themselves and all the rest of the substances of nature, according to prescribed laws, also enables them to move themselves and all other substances in direct opposition to the law when required. To deviate from the old law, and act according to a new law, is no more miraculous than to continue its operation without any deviations. There is in reality only one force in the universe, and that is a *self-moving* force; all the phenomena of the universe are the effects of this self-moving force, either directly or indirectly; and this force always resides in the atoms of matter, and never extends beyond their surfaces; and therefore can only act in the form of pressure, and can never act where the atoms are not present; its effects can only be transferred to a distance through the medium of other matter in the form of pressure, and not in the form of attraction, or repulsion which in all cases is absolutely impossible.

For further information upon this great and glorious subject, we refer our readers to a pamphlet which will soon be issued by us, unfolding still further the grand and sublime operations of the Great First Cause, not only in the government, but in the construction of the Universe.

Sailors Idea of Mind.

Warburton, in his account of his voyage up the Nile, gives an amusing instance of the singular opinion held by sailors. He says: "On arriving at Keneh, we gave the crew a feast, consisting of an old ram, preferred by them to young mutton, because it stood more chewing."

Some idea of the extent of the great London Fair may be formed from the fact, that the privilege of printing the Catalogue has been purchased by the Messrs. Clowes, at a premium of $20,000, in addition to two pence for every copy sold, to be applied towards the expenses of the exhibition. But another will be printed in several languages, and be sold at ten shillings per copy.

It is proper to have the consciousness of having done well, but it is the height of vanity to wish to be informed of it.

All actions and attitudes of children are graceful, because they are the luxuriant and immediate offspring of the moment, divested of affectation, and free from all pretence.

From the Millennial Star.

A NEW PSALM.

BY JOHN JAQUES.

Sing aloud, O ye Saints of the most High, sing together of the majesty and excellency of Zion.

Sing the songs of Zion in the strange land of your nativity.

Sing aloud of her endurance and prosperity.

For her glorious light shineth to the ends of the earth, her brightness putteth to shame the sun in his strength.

She sitteth in graceful dignity, and commandeth on the tops of the mountains, and waveth the destinies of nations.

Life and power are her boast, she trusteth in the Lord of Hosts; the God of battles fighteth her enemies.

Riches and honor are her gifts, her treasury is the everlasting hills.

The lion of the Lord is her chieftain, her terrible one, chosen and anointed for ever.

Her royal priesthood retains and remits on earth and in heaven, and worketh salvation for the dead.

Her people are peculiar and free, her wisdom and laws are the joys and admiration of the righteous.

She poluteth, and her servants fly as on the wings of eagles to do her will: swiftness is in their feet, their loins are girt with strength.

Before her, empires tremble, kingdoms wither at her presence.

Through her weakness she has become strong.

She dwelleth safely in trouble, and groweth mighty in distress.

She flourisheth in perplexity and cometh through suffering clean and white.

The Gentiles view her with amaze, the world is astonished.

The pure in heart and the meek of the earth shall see her, and be found within her walls, they shall feast in her palaces.

Ye kings and princes, and skillful men, bring your gold, and your silver, and your precious stones, with your fine arts and your curious workmanship to adorn her temples, to beautify her sanctuaries.

Come my brethren, my sisters, let us go up to the mountains of the Lord's House: let us be sanctified before him.

O Zion, that bringest deliverance to the nations, favored are thy people, happy are thy children.

Thou hast arisen and put on thy garments of greatness.

Thou strengthenest thy stakes, thou extendest thy borders, multitudes flow to thy high places with gladness.

Knowledge and understanding and righteous judgment are with thee to discern truth from error, to administer justice and equity.

Thy old men with gray hairs tell thy rising glory with thanksgiving.

Thy sons are brave and comely, thy daughters are fair and virtuous, the flower of the whole earth.

Let us go up to the sacred mount of Zion, let us enter the peaceful gates, let us behold her glittering towers.

Let us assemble in singleness of heart before her mighty king, let us worship him in his appointed way.

Let us arise, let us gather and receive our washings and our anointings, our endowments and preparation, and be arrayed in the beautiful white robes of the nobility of Heaven.

Thy people are a nation of heroes, tried by the word of the Lord, sanctified by the spirit of truth.

How desirable are thy habitations, how joyous are thy pleasures, how rapturous are thy delights, O city of our God.

Fruitful are the planting of thy hands, thou art the garden of the Lord.

Angels are thy guardians, and archangels thy watchmen.

My soul longeth to appear in thy courts, all my hopes are centred in thee.

The Eternal hath desired thee, thou Holy Rest of Saints.

From the Day Star of Truth.

All are Wanted.

Your time, your talents, your influence, are wanted in the world. We are surrounded by everything vile. On either side there are thousands rushing by different roads to destruction. One is intemperate, another is profane, and a third is dishonest and unprincipled. How much good can you do? Immense good, if you will feel right and act right. If you will throw all your influence on the side of truth and virtue, you may save multitudes from destruction. What if you are young? So much the better. You will have more energies to bring to the work, and more years to labor. Look to your own circle, and commence the first opportunity to do good. Do not wait for others to begin, set the example of faithfulness yourself. Who knows what may be the result of a single effort?

It may be that you are old. But you are not too old to do good. If you have spent the best portion of your days in darkness and folly there is more need of your being diligent now. Make up for your deficiency in the past by your constant exertions and unremitting efforts. Though in the evening of your days, you can accomplish a great deal, if you but feel the importance of the work.

All are wanted to do good. The humble and the elevated, the poor and the rich, the old and the young. Vice is prevalent everywhere. Wicked men are daily growing more bold. Not a sheet comes to us that is not filled with details of wrongs and outrage, the effects of intemperance, passion, and vice. Unless exertions are put forth, and all virtuous men labor as become such, what will be the result of such a state of things? If all who have the good of men at heart should labor to promote the growth of virtue and cultivate the best feelings of our natures, it would not be long before we should see visible effects from our labors.

The Bars.—The greatest bar to happiness and prosperity, is the bar of the grog shop. He who frequents them will, very likely, soon find himself under the necessity of employing a member of the bar, to defend him before the bar of justice, for the commission of crimes committed under the influence of rum. By some defect in the indictment, or pleadings, although guilty, he may at this bar, be acquitted. But at the final judgment bar, where the great judge of all the earth presides, there is no quibbling allowed. At this impartial bar, justice will be awarded from which there is no escape.

A brilliant talker is not always liked by those whom he has most need, for we are seldom pleased with those who have in any way made us feel our inferiority.

Talent and Wealth.

A large proportion of those whose genius and intellectual acquirements have attracted the admiration of mankind have arisen from the most obscure and humble conditions of life. Surely the "bayonet of necessity," as Dr. Johnson terms it, was the chief stimulant of exetion, and which forced them on to success and renown. This encouraging truth is happily expressed by a late writer:

Talent and wealth are seldom united at the commencement of a career eminent for the greatness of its achievements. We think it truthful to affirm that a majority of those distinguished either as scholars, statesmen, or artisans, have *attained* their several characters of usefulness, by toiling and striving, unaided by fortune, yet prompted by that superior genius called talent.

Poverty has its ills, but too many of "nature's noblemen" have been nurtured amid those ills to allow us to contemn it. Poverty has its blessings, too. Amid its sterner ills, what multitudes have first awoke to the consciousness of their powers—have felt the Divinity within them, and the necessity of warring with difficulties innumerable, or consenting to nonentity. To whom are mankind most indebted for valuable and wondrous contributions, inventions and discoveries, in the varied departments of science and art? It is chiefly to those whose only legacy was talent, and an unconquerable energy, fearless of every difficulty.

It is also true, that individuals accustomed from infancy to all the appliances of wealth and luxury, are frequently wanting in that tone and discipline of character which gives the highest stamp to genius. To the feeling of security and independence which belong naturally enough to the possession of riches, there is allied a kindred ease and exemption from intellectual effort, most destructive to the mental faculties and general usefulness. The pretension of greatness is apt to be slightly based on more worldly acquisitions, without claiming higher merit; thus wresting talent from its true position, and making it a slave where it should be the master."

We should all profit by such teaching. Talent and poverty have always went hand in hand to bless the world. Seeming evils are often great blessings. The *best* ore comes from the *worst* earth, and the *purest* gold from the *poorest* soil. The brightest sun is often hid by the darkest clouds, and the calmest sea disturbed by the violence of the tempest. Yet these may all convey multiplied and great blessings to man. Such are the means of good. We often derive our greatest advantages from the most unpromising sources of unparalleled blessings to our race; not in their *union*, but in their *use*; and we are happy to see so decided attention called to this fact.

The wealth of the rich is intended as a most important means to develop the talent of the poor. Talent has a divine claim to wealth. And why should not the rich feed and clothe and educate the poor. That is one important end for which wealth is given. They have a right to it for that purpose. It is a claim which cannot be neglected without great injustice to society. God has made the talent of the one dependent on the wealth of the other for its right development; and, while he holds one responsible for the cultivation of talent, he makes the other equally responsible for the wealth bestowed for that end, thus making both equally dependent upon and interested in, the advantages so wisely distributed to promote the harmony and happiness of the race. To this the talent and wealth of both are equally necessary. Hence the reason why it behooves all to unite in the work of educating and elevating the masses to an equal participation in the privileges and blessing lavished upon individual worth, only when thus united. Wealth is as much talent as mind; and it is as necessary to the development of high mental endowment, as capacity is to the proper distribution and appropriation of wealth as a means of its dissemination, for the promotion of good among men. The Church, the Government, our Schools and Charitable institutions, are all dependent upon wealth for their support, and upon talent for their management; and both are necessary to the ends secured by them, and without which, society would be intolerable, and talent and wealth would be a curse.

Society would be a great beneficiary in blessings and in peace, could this principle be properly appreciated by all to whom God and nature have imparted the elements and means designed to promote the great ends of human existence and destiny. Talent and wealth must be united and properly appropriated; in order to promote *universal good* to man. Heaven has ordained it, and man obey the demand, or forfeit the "Chief Good."

Depopulation of the Sandwich Islands.

The population of the Hawaiian Islands was estimated by Capt. Cook in 1780, at 400,000. In 1830, it was 150,000. In 1850, it is 84,165.

Thus it appears that the aboriginal race on these Islands is rapidly disappearing, and at the present rate will become extinct before the close of this century. In speculating upon this subject, the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette observes:

"The general law under which barbarous tribes, existing in a state of culture, melt away in the face of civilized races, is well understood, and nowhere better than on our own continent, where the red man vanishes from before his white rival like a fog wreath under the morning sun. But it is not this law to which we must look for the decay of the Polynesian families. They have been for years the scene of missionary enterprise, where religion and civilization have been sown together in a ready field, and peace has succeeded a former era of strife. Before the missionaries came, the islanders were rapidly decaying, and their presence and humane efforts have been unavailing to arrest the decrease. We can understand how, when left to themselves, in a state of constant warfare, isle with isle, tribe with tribe, and almost man with man, professing a religion of massacre and a code of systematic infanticide, their numbers continually declined. The difficulty is to account for their diminution *now*, when all known causes of depopulation have been removed, and a salubrious climate and fertile soil invite the rapid multiplication of the species. Neither famine nor pestilence have had a hand in the work, the cause of which is a mysterious that baffles every conjecture. It seems a thing of fate, strange, mournful and im penetrable. The shaft flies from an invisible bow. The victims fall here, there, everywhere—singly, not in multitudes, and therefore so quietly that the mortality is scarcely noted or thought of, until annually, the aggregate of deaths is made known and contrasted with the inferior aggregate of births. Perhaps it is not altogether so much the difficulty that more persons die in the Pacific islands, in proportion to the whole population, than in other countries, as that fewer are born. The river of life is poisoned at its fountain."

Our Associates.

Too much care can not be taken in the selection of our associates; especially is it the case with the young. Man was formed for society; and we can not carry out the design of our Creator unless we do associate. Now, it is an indisputable fact, demonstrated by actual experience, that such is our formation we can not associate with others, for any considerable length of time, without partaking, to some extent, of their characters. "Show me what kind of company you keep, and I will tell you who you are," was an old saying of the ancients, containing much truth. How many young men are there, who, after having been soundly converted, have made shipwreck here, that are now weeping and wailing among the damned! No where outside of the pales of the Church of God is that society found, which is calculated to qualify us for the discharge of the duties incumbent upon us in this life, or prepare us for the society of the martyrs and the spirits of the blessed in that world to which all aspire. But, aside from the experience of men of all ages, and far more worthy of belief, on this important subject, is the word on inspiration. The command is expressely given, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord almighty." Reader, if thou art a member of the Church, strive to "walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called; and if not, embrace the very first opportunity, as it will prove to be the most important step in thy pilgrimage from earth to heaven.—[Christ's Advocate.

The Higher Law.—"We are all born equally, high and low, governors and governed, in subjection to one great, immutable, pre-existing law, prior to all our devices, prior to all our contrivances, paramount to all our ideas, and all our sensations, antecedent to our very existence, by which we are knit and connected in the eternal frame of the universe, out of which we cannot stir.

"This great law does not arise from our conventions or compacts; on the contrary, it gives to our conventions and compacts all the force and sanction they can have; it does not arise from our vain institutions. Every good gift is of God; all power, and from whom alone it originates, will never suffer the exercise of it to be practised upon any less solid foundation than the power itself."—[Burke.

The tears of beauty are like clouds floating over a heaven of stars, bedimming them for a moment that they may shine with greater luster than before.

A Wild Beast Taken.—Hendrick, son of Van Amburg's assistant in taming wild animals, at Toronto, lately went into a cage in which a panther, a tiger, a leopard, a cougar, a leopard, and a bear, had been placed. The tiger became enraged at these liberties, struck him with a paw, which, as report says, the bear took to appropriate for himself, and brought him down to the floor. At the moment Van Amburg entered the cage, and got the bear off, but not before the tiger had bitten Hendrick in a dreadful manner, from which he died. Death is perpetuated and propagated from age to age by interminable results, affecting unborn beings in every age to come.

Household Weights and Measures.

As all families are not provided with scales and weights referring to ingredients in general use by every house-wife, the following table from the New York Tribune will be found useful.

Weights And Measures.

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart.

Indian Meal, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart.

Butter, when soft, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart.

Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart.

White sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart.

Eggs, average size, 10 eggs are 1 pound.

Sixteen large tablespoonful ½ of a pint.

Eight table-spoonful are 1 gill.

A common sized tumbler holds ½ a pint.

A common sized wine glass holds ¼ a gill.

The Frontier Guardian.

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ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1851.

To Our Readers.

RESPECTED FRIENDS AND PATRONS:—

We greet you with a "Happy New Year," and many returns, hoping that you will always remember the Quill Driver and the Printer, by subscribing for the paper, and paying in advance. *That will increase our happiness all the time*, and in return we will faithfully remember you by filling up the columns of the Guardian full, with the best matter that may come within our reach, or that can possibly be obtained from Great Salt Lake City, California, Washington City, or any where else; and we will tell you the TRUTH every time, for TRUTH is our motto, and INDEPENDENCE our Platform.

Letter From the Editor.

WESTON, Dec. 26, 1850.

FRIEND MACKINTOSH: Here I am in Weston, snug as a poker. Can't get either way at present, because of the badness of the roads, and the derangment of the line of public conveyance. People going from Kanesville to St. Louis at this season of the year, should go by way of Fort Desmoine to the Mississippi river. Yesterday was Christmas, and the way it was kept in this place, was a caution to strangers. Some of the first men of the town were drunk, and hallowing through the streets with hats and coats off,—visiting hotels, groceries, and stores, breaking chairs and "turning up jack." The best Hotel in the place made no remonstrance against their disgraceful proceedings. but allowed them to do just as they pleased to the great annoyance of those who wished no part in such drunken rows. The chief actors were said to be men of great wealth, &c. I thought to myself, if some poor laboring men were to behave as they did, how soon would they be turned into the streets or taken to the calaboose. But wealth is a license, and too often palzies the arm of justice, and plunges its possessors into the gulf of ruin and death. So goes the world! Reform, we may despair of. "Men will grow worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived," until the world is wrapped in a sheet of flame, and the wicked, like chaff and stubble, "consumed by the brightness of His coming." There is now and and then an upright person whose sterling integrity in favor of a correct moral and religious course of life, makes him the object of scorn and envy to the multitude; yet he is like the oasis in the desert, affording refreshment and vigor to the weary and way-worn traveller. It is a matter of regret that such men are so "few and far between." They are "like the gleaning of grapes when the vintage is done." This, however, makes them the more highly valued by all who possess hearts to appreciate moral worth.

Will not that man shine like the Sun in the Kingdom of Heaven, who steers his course through life in a way to avoid all these vices? Let this be our ambition, and the height of our glory while passing down the stream of time to the ocean of eternity.

The more I see of the ways, customs and habits of this world, the more anxious do I feel to get well out of it, and to be in complete readiness when the hour of my exit arrives. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints." Saint is the highest title that mortals can aspire to; and when their virtues render them worthy of this appellation, they are heirs to CROWNS IMMORTAL, in the regions of eternal day. No more can pain or sorrow reach them, neither the arrows of death prostrate their forms celestial. Their tendency is upwards until they mingle in the councils of the sanctified ones, and are lost, from the comprehension of mortals here, in the brightness and glory of that kingdom whose increase shall never end. While in this world, their destiny, perhaps, for weal or woe, was suspended upon the words of the ungodly. When mobs said they had to be plunderkd and driven, it so turned out. When they said the Saints and prophets had to be martyred butchered and killed, so indeed, it was. "With the same measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." On the words of the Saints exalted who have come up through great tribulation, the destiny of the ungodly may hang. Paul hath said: 'Know ye not that the Saints shall judge the world?' In view of this contemplated change of positions, we should not glory in any anticipated advantage over our persecutors; but rather indulge the determination to extend to them a generosity that will mortify and wound them forever; and thus, they will be compelled to acknowledge our superiority in every good, generous, and noble deed. In this way, we should seek the quietness on earth and in heaven; and in this way also, we should heap coals of fire upon the heads of our enemies.

More perhaps, by and by.

Truly yours,

ORSON HYDE.

Arrearages.

Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to this office for printing, advertising, subscription, &c., are requested to call and settle up as soon as they can; as we are desirous to settle our accounts [illegible]

Public Dinner.

At the city of the Great Salt Lake, Mr. H. C. Kimball tendered a most sumptuous and sumptuous dinner on the occasion of Capt. Howard Stansbury and Lieut. Gunnison, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers leaving the city for Washington, after having completed their survey of that country. We had the honor of being present, and of sharing the hospitality of friend Kimball in company with many of the principal citizens of the place, among whom was Governor Young and lady.

In justice to the occasion, we must say that we did not believe that such a dinner could be prepared in that far distant Valley of the mountains. Various kinds of meats served up in the most approved manner, and the finest kind of vegetables,—bread as white as snow,—and what gave it a richer flavor, it was from wheat grown in the Valley, manufactured in their own mills, and knead, moulded and baked by Sister Kimball, herself. Then the puddings, the pies and the cakes, the butter and the cheese, the sweet meats, and the very white table linen, and the neatness and elegance of the whole service,—then the ladies and gentleman, the taste and neatness displayed in their dress and general appearance and bearing, led us into a train of reflections as follows: Are we among those low, miserable, enthusiastic, ignorant, and degraded Mormons that we have often read about? Or are we in the very halls of refinement, gentility and virtue? Perhaps we are in the palace of a king! Yes, indeed. In the palace of a "King and Priest unto God." It was at Br. Kimball's own house and home where we enjoyed the excellent dinner given by him as a token of his good will towards Capt. Stansbury and Lieut. Gunnison before they left, and towards all that were present on the occasion. In place of champagne, we had the richest kind of melons when the cloth was removed. None were intoxicated,—all felt well and wished each other well. Capt. S. and Lieut. G., bore with them the best wishes of the party then present, and of the entire settlement when they left.

Mr. Kimball and family richly deserved what, I am confident, they had,—the gratitude and best wishes of all that were present at that dinner; and we would say, in addition; May they never be less able to provide such a dinner!

A New Freak.

We would like to know who gave Mr. M. H. Clark, of Pottawatamie county, credentials to the State Legislature of this State? The Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, says, that he did not give him any, neither did the said Mr. C. call for any; but to the contrary, the Clerk says that he gave Mr. Henry W. Miller a certificate of election, to which he was entitled by the voice of the people through the ballot box. Mr. Miller we know, and we recommend him to the honorable Legislative body of our State, at Iowa City, as being a man well calculated to represent the wants and wishes of his constituents—and also a gentleman in every sense of the term. But as for this Mr. Clark, we are inclined to ask who he is? Our Iowa exchanges seem to convey the idea, that this Mr. C., was duly elected by the people of this county to represent their interest at the Capitol of State, which is incorrect; we can assure our friends there, that we know nothing about the man, neither do nine-tenths of the people of this county, and we think we might safely say almost the whole. If Mr. C. belongs to this county, we must say that he has arisen to popularity and notoriety as quick as Jonah's Gourd, if not quicker, and who knows but that his decline may be as rapid. Still we cherish no personal hostility towards the man whoever he is; only we are like the child that got his fingers burnt once, "we dread the fire," and not so much neither, because we are generally pretty well posted up in matters and things, and we are now a little hardened, being accustomed to a little of almost every thing but evil, and that we leave for others to do if they feel disposed. Yet we would not be understood to be altogether free from sin, or perhaps censure, neither do we boast, but it is our wish to be free from every thing that has the least appearance of evil. Perhaps the Legislature has of late repealed the old laws, and enacted new ones whereby every man may be entitled to represent himself in the Councils of the State, and carry on Legislation on his own hook. If such is the case, we are certainly behind the times, and the idea of leaving our business, and running to Iowa City on a stampede for nothing, we do not like neither. Information is what we want concerning this Mr. C., who will give it? We patiently wait for an answer.

Interest vs Morality.

When full grown men are heard and seen, aiding and abetting boys to fight in our streets, and at the very doors of certain houses in town between the hours of eight and nine o'clock at night, and using language similar to the following, *"Fight boys fight. G——d D——n it, and make it interesting,"* we are very much inclined to think that business is rather on the downward tendency th—ar, and that the morals of the party concerned must be very much below par. But this is not all that we have got to say on this subject, parents who suffer their children to parade the streets at such an untimely hour of the night, should be made to feel the weight of scriptural truths, viz: that the sins of the children are to be required at the hands of their parents unless they strictly prohibit such an outrageous course, and enforce good morals at home and abroad, in connection with an orderly walk and conversation by themselves. We are determined through the strength of Israel's God to look into these matters, and act upon them agreeable to the instructions of our superiors, lest, perents should per-chance have something to do with the root of the matter themselves, when the fruit appears so very conspicuous in the character and conduct of their offspring. Examine yourselves and ask the question, here I set a holy upright and virtuous course before my family? or to the contrary, have my steps led those of minor years to the temple of Bacchus to revel in her swills, and to drink of that poison that corrodes and cankers the soul, and destroys the body. Think on these things, and if you are guilty retrace your steps, and acknowledge your faults before the people that your sins may be blotted out and that you may not prove a hinderance to other honest souls who perhaps may have been all the time feeling in our darkness, when you ought to let your light so shine before them, that they also might glorify your father who is in Heaven by their good works. Keep from your chairs, and do not allow your children to go there.

Mails.

We have complaints from almost every quarter, of the derangement of the mails, but the mails which reach this place seem to regular at the appointed time. And we feel to tender the contractors our thanks for their energy and perseverance.

Henry W. Miller, Esq.

This gentleman left this place for Iowa City, as Representative elect, from the people of Pottawatamie county, a few weeks since, and on the 28th ult., we received a letter from him; stating his arrival and reception there. He states, that he has received a seat inside the bar of the Lower House; but that he has not the privilege of voting or debating questions before the House. Well, we would say, despise not the day of small morsles, ten dimes make a dollar, and perhaps ere long Mr. Miller may have the privilege of more, when the legislative council of our prosperous State shall see fit to confer the same upon him. We are glad that the legislative body at Iowa City, have honored us thus far, by admitting our Representative to a seat in the house, and we hope by a careful observance of all the laws, duties, &c., devolving upon us as a people in the Western part of the State, to merit more at the hands of our superiors in State Legislation. Mr. Miller writes very favorable concerning the members comprising the Legislature, and adds, that they say, they will do all in their power for the western part of the State, so that hereafter, the citizens thereof may have no just cause of complaint. That's the talk, we have been about long enough without a Circuit Court, and several other appendages of legislation, which if we had in times past, scape graces, counterfeiters, and bogus venders would have been rather more scarce than they have been on this western frontier. But now, the day star of hope is beginning to arise, and we trust that our friends who sit in council in Iowa City, may direct their immediate attention to the western part of the State, and pass such measures as will render our county organization complete, then we will begin to think that we are treated like white men, and not like canibals. Our collector has paid over to the Auditor of State, the State tax up to 1850, and he is even now busy collecting taxes for the State and county, and we claim it as our right to receive a fair show in the Halls of Legislation this session. This section of country is improving very fast. Emigrants, merchants, mechanics, and farmers are pouring in daily, and the common cry seems to be, give us room. Mills, mechanic shops, stores are in progress of erection almost everywhere you cast your eye; and the people altogether seem disposed to mind their own business, and let every body else do the same. We learn by our exchanges from the Capitol that the Hon. Benjamin Rector, Representative of the people of Fremont county, has also obtained a seat inside the bar; that's right also—he is a sterling Whig—a man of undoubted veracity and talent—a gentleman and a scholar—and the press in Iowa speak very highly of him as an orator. In conclusion we would say success to all good and upright men, who have the true interest of the country and people at heart, may God bless them, and all the people say amen.

Kanesville Academy.

This Institution was opened on Monday the 30th ult., with a good number of scholars, but yet there is room for more, and we would wish that all those who intend to send their children, would do it quickly, as we intend to charge the same as if they had gone the first day the school opened. Friends, and brethren now is your time to bequeath to your children an honorable heritage, and a lasting fortune. The Hall is commodious, central, warm, and clean. The teacher is a good, honorable, upright and well qualified man to conduct the institution, with propriety and prudence. Now is your time to show how you appreciate literary merit and worth, and also to show who is, or who is not willing to support the views, and help carry out the measures, of our worthy President Elder Orson Hyde. Education without exception is one of the best and safest legacies, that either a poor or rich man can possibly confer on his posterity. We speak from experience, (which of all teachers is certainly the best and safest to rely on;) being a poor man's son, and an illiterate man's child, but though in a degree poor as regards this worlds goods, he possessed a noble, honorable, and exalted mind, which was always ready to bestow out of his hard earnings a competency to pay for a good, sound, moral, and intellectual education, and we say in truth, the longer we live, the more we appreciate the gift, and our affections seem to cleave the firmer to the heart that consented, and the hands that earned and gave the means, even now we feel a flame of gratitude glowing in our bosom toward the donor. And if one man's child is thus moved upon, may not another man's upon the same principle? We answer yes. Humanity is humanity all over the world, and the fire that will burn one man's finger, will burn another man's upon the same principle. These are stubborn facts that cannot be easily controverted anywhere, as a general rule. We do not wish to be tedious in urging upon parents the necessity of giving their children a liberal education; because we think that every man, and every woman that has arrived to such an elevation in society as to be parents, ought to have good sense enough in themselves as to see the propriety of the foregoing remarks, and the necessity of their application; but if they do not, perhaps there is a day ahead that will teach them the important lesson that intelligent, noble, and virtuous children are of far more more value than many dollars, or cents either, and we thus leave the matter for their serious consideration and benefit, and say: wherever there is a "will" there is a "way," generally speaking.

From the Valley.

Mr. Lorenzo Johnson, of this place, recieved a letter, dated G. S. L. City, Oct. 15th, 1850, from Bishop Aaron Johnson, his brother, who left this section last spring with a company of 135 wagons; and in the letter he solicits his brother to have the names published of those who died in his company on the way, believing that it might afford some satisfaction to their friends at this place, or wherever they may at present reside. The names copied from the letter are as follows:

John Shipley, Willis K. Johnson, Adalsi Redfield, Thomas Kirk, Ruth Ann Kington, Abel Sergeant, Thomas Sargeant, Alexzo Russell, Polly Z. Johnson, Seman Hunt, Son of Elijah Pond, Eliza Hill, Lester Russell, Sarah M. Johnson, Margaret McDougal Sister Ritchie, Sister Brewitt, and a gold digger.

Concerts.—The Concerts went off in fine style, and the performers done their best to please the public, but we are sorry to learn that they were not patronized to that extent that their merit deserved.

The St. Louis Blues Band, who have labored under many embarrassing circumstances intend going through the formality by permission of the High Council, (mirage consented). We hope that there will be a general turnout when the contents and will proceeding, do they are deserving. Mr. Bailey, the leader, is one of the best Musicians that the country affords. Persons who said they had all their travels getting to the Mountains seldom pleased with those who have in any way made us feel our inferiority.

Health of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

The following letter was handed to the Editor of this paper, by a disinterested and respectable person who resides in Great Salt Lake City, but not a member of our Church, and we cheerfully give it a place in our columns. The contents may be relied on as being correct, because the Editor himself was nearly all over the Valley last August, and his testimony upon the subject corroborates exactly with the statements advanced by the writer:

G. S. L. City, Sept. 10th 1850.

ELDER ORSON HYDE:

DEAR SIR:—You enquire after the Health of this Valley! You have seen its beauties of scenery, combining almost every element that can give attractions to the landscape; you have witnessed the mountain streams gushing into the Valley from all quarters, clear and sparkling as the rills that trickle down the mountains of Virginia or Vermont—washing the whole extent of the Valley, and ramifying through every field and garden. Supplying every dwelling of the City and country, for many miles, with the purest beverage that ever slacked the thirst of man, or washed God's footstool. You have breathed the pure mountain air and felt its invigorating embrace; you realize that, even Italy, has no purer atmosphere than that we breathe in this great Mountain Basin.

You have observed something of the richness of the soil, and the luxuriousness of the vegetable kingdom here. You have seen oceans of wheat waving in the distance far as the eye can reach, each acre yielding the products of three in the best wheat growing districts in the States. The fields and gardens team with the richest productions of this latitude in greater abundance than in any other locality with which we are acquainted. And those who have lived here for three years, not only believe the soil to be richer than Holland, and more productive than the famed alluvians of the Nile, but they believe the climate to be as healthy as any part of New England or the old world. And why should it not be? No vegetable matter remains upon the surface of the earth to undergo decomposition. No stagnant pools exist to generate miasma and engender *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Bilious Fever, etc.*, the various forms of which have rendered every part of the Mississippi Valley so objectionable. In all the Western States at least nine-tenths of all the diseases have an origin connected with the location; and indeed a large proportion of the remaining tenth grow out of these, but here we are clear of all such influences. No diseases are known in these Valleys, that observe periodisity, which is a characteristic feature of all miasmetic affections.

Here no man can shake with the ague. The goddess of health makes her home among the granite peaks which surround us, and the zephyrs she breathe o'er our valleys, kills away the pains and aches of old age, and the seed of disease from those who came here afflicted from less favored climes. All forms of chronic disease are here treated with greater success than in any other American location. Many very old people who came here laboring under disease, hoping only to be buried among their own people, have, as if by magic, entirely regained their health here, and seem to be living in the rigor and bloom of a second youthfulness.

The mineral waters of this region are most varied, and valuable in a medical point of view, and afford a rich field for future investigation. The various springs surrounding this city, afford water of every temperature from 36 to 212 deg. of Farenheit. One of these springs, the water of which stands, winter and summer at about 92 degrees of temperature, has been conducted by pipes, to a large and commodious building in the North part of the city for the purpose of public baths, constituting one of the greatest luxuries known in in any country. These will doubtless add much to the health and comfort of the city as the waters can at any moment be used at any temperature you please.

The most astonishing spontaneous cures ever known, may be reported from this Valley. Thousands of cases of hopeless disease throughout the States would here get well without the least *medical* treatment, unless it be called treatment to breathe this pure air, bathe in these limped streams and drink from these medicated springs prepared by the *Great Chemist*, who mingles the elements and whose wisdom presides over the destiny of matter.

Yours, respectfully,

Late from the Salt Lake.

On Tuesday evening last, several persons arrived at this place from the Salt Lake. They experienced much difficulty in getting in, a full account of which we publish below, handed us by one of the gentlemen who came in:

The merchants who left Salt Lake on the 22d of October have arrived, after a long and tedious trip. They had cold weather nearly all the way, and were in the snow twenty-seven days. The party consisted of fifteen men, Messrs. Livingston, Kinkade, Middleton, Thompson, Horner, Cogswell, Barnes, Homer, Waldon, Sledge, Antonio Selman, and four men with the United States Mail, under charge of Mr. Miligan. They brought in from 75 to $80,000. The first snow that fell was on Pacific Creek, but the next night on Strawberry Creek, a few miles this side of the South Pass, it commenced in earnest, and snowed for three days and nights. They traveled each day to keep from being closed in among the mountains, having to pass through the notorious Hells Gate, Devils Gate, and over the Devils Backbone, before they reached the open country. This snow extended for ten days travel. They then had fine weather until they got within about twenty-five miles of Fort Kearney, when one of the most tremendous snow storms that ever fell, came down on them like a "thousand of brick," they however reached Kearney safely after losing seven mules, five of which were found frozen next day. From Kearney to St. Joseph they were in the snow, except a few miles all the way. The merchants left the mail at Scotts Bluffs, but it reached Kearney before they left, and is now somewhere between Kearney and St. Joseph—it being impossible to get to Independence by the usual route along the Blue. The Superintendent mail was met at Strawberry Creek in the snow, in rather a bad fix. Their mules having began to give out, and they out of provisions. They were supplied with enough to take them to Fort Bridger, which will be about as far as they will go this winter, unless they go in on snow shoes. This mail had the appointment of Brigham Young, and the other officers for Utah, and will be very welcome to the Valley. The October mail went as far as South Fork, and then returned to Kearney, reporting it to be impossible to cross, but the merchants crossed within three days after without much difficulty.

Several parties of Gold Diggers had returned before they left the Salt Lake, but did not bring as much dust as their brethren expected. Mr. Rich's company which was said to have been the most successful, was expected every day. The Indians had robbed a party of seventeen men who got in the day before the merchants left. Money was very plenty, but the bad success of the Gold Diggers had made business a little dull. Messrs. Middleton and Thompson were much pleased with the kindness they met among the Mormons, and Mr. Horner being a member of their Church, of course met a brother's welcome. The officers at Forts Laramie and Kearney extended every favor and kindness that lay in their power, and are spoken of by the merchants as gentlemen, who do honor to the Army, and deserve every one of them a brevet and extra pay.—[St. Joseph Gazette.

Christmas and New Year's Day.

Both days have passed over us at this place like a charm. Not a drunkard was seen, or a loud voice heard, neither cursing, or swearing as is often used profusely in towns, and villages on such days, but to the contrary, a stranger would almost imagine these two days to be Sundays. Though stores were open there was but very little business done, clerks, and their employers were in their places of business till about evening—then they took the liberty of visiting, not the grog-shops, but their friends, and acquaintances around the family hearth, and spent the evening in songs, hymns, recitations, &c.

We are proud to have the honor on this occasion to speak well of the conduct of our citizens,—those who do not belong to the church, as well as those who do, all seemed almost to forget distinction, they mingled together in the various recreations as members of one great family. We love to see harmony, union, and concord on the increase upon a right principle, and we trust that our citizens shall still manifest, as on those days a disposition to overcome evil, and be at peace one with another, and so fulfil a moral mandate of the Savior's. Our thanks are due to our much respected citizen and friend, Mr. J. B. Stutsman, and his generous lady, who on the first day of the new year opened their house, spread their table, and covered it, with all that the heart of man, or woman could desire. All the boys of the office were invited, (Devil not excepted,) we went and enjoyed ourselves first rate in connection with a goodly number of citizens. We wish them many happy days, and a host of friends to reciprocate.

"Blow Ups."

The following "blow ups" we found in the St. Louis Union, of the 24th ult:

The steamer Anglo Norman blew up near New Orleans, killing one hundred persons.

The Steamer North America was burnt near N. O., twenty-six persons were burnt and drowned.

A private dispatch states that the steamer Knoxville was "blown up" causing great destruction of life and property, she was full of passengers.

The steamer Fashion No. 2, was blown up killing about twenty persons near Pittsburgh.

The steamer Melodean sunk near Plaquemine, she is a total wreck, five lives lost; she ran into the steamer G. W. Kendall, which was also much injured.

The papers are full of steamboat disasters, &c. And in fact the "destroyer certainly rides upon the waters."

Strayed from the Printer.

Two turkies strayed from the yard of the Printer,—one went off the day before Christmas, and the other just before New Year's Day. Now these turkies were fine and fat, and intended for a New Year's dinner; but lo, and behold, they were missing just at that time; he does not exactly expect to recover the turkies, because one was evidently eat on Christmas and the other on New Year's, but the man who was so outrageous as to rob him of a dinner is expected to come forward and pay for them. The way he is sure that these turkies strayed into a man's kitchen and there divested of their feathers, is because that they were seen going in. Now if this man will send the money to him to pay for these turkies, there will nothing more be said about it. Any person who is guilty of robbing a printer, who labors day and night for the good of the public, would steal the "pennies off a dead nigger's eyes." Mr. ——, you had better come forward if you wish to save your reputation.

From the Plains.

Mr. Milligen and party, in charge of the U. S. Mail from Salt Lake, arrived here on Tuesday last. This party has been more than two months absent, and is the same supposed to have been lost—cut off by the Indians. Mr. Milligen met the October mail, going out, at Strawberry Creek, twelve miles this side of the South Pass. One of his men turned back as a guide to the party in charge of the mail. Mr. M. entertains fears that the party has perished, as it commenced snowing and continued ten days, rendering the trace nearly impassable this way, and it is feared entirely so in the mountains. At South Platte two mules died in consequence of the severity of the storm, and the company was compelled to lay by. Within ten miles of Fort Kearney, while on a hunt for the mules everything was stolen from the wagon, except the mail. All the mules were stolen, and given up, after a few chiefs had been taken in custody by Captain Wharton, commandant of the post. At the camp, ten miles from the Fort, several of the men were badly frozen, and all suffered very much on account of the loss of their blankets. Representations of this fact were made to Lewis Dougherty, acting mail agent, who utterly refused to render any relief. Mr. Milligen feels under obligations to the officers, and especially to Maj. Wood, A. Q. Master, for polite attention and kind treatment to himself, and to his men.

Mr. Milligen further say, that Mr. Fulton, in charge of Dougherty's train, abandoned his wagons at Salt Creek, for the reason that he had no animals to move them any further. The people at Salt Lake are represented to be in a flourishing condition, and well satisfied with their settlement.—[Platte Argus.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian since December 25, 1850

A. H. Argyle,	2 00	John Frane,	1 00
Nathan Lewis, Sen.	1 00	William Lanceford,	1 00
Samuel Brown,	1 00	William Marsden,	1 00
E. H. Gayford,	1 00	Philemon Gore,	1 00
S. Cummings,	1 00	Joseph Hancock,	1 00
Ira Sherman,	1 00	R. H. Barnes,	1 00
Millicent Parks,	75	Daniel Jackson,	1 56
John B. Wilson,	1 00	John Needham,	2 00
Edmund Fisher,	2 00	Needham & Co.	2 50
Alva North,	75	Orin D. Farlin,	1 00
Willard Fisher,	1 00	Isaac Nobuts,	65
James Adams,	1 00	E. M. Murphy,	2 00
Allen Wicks,	1 00	Joseph H. Murphy,	2 00
Gilman Merrill,	1 00	Ralph Jackson,	2 00
John Andres,	1 00	Jesse M. Jones,	2 00
Martin Bushman,	1 00	Thomas Murphy,	2 00
Joseph F. Tracy,	1 00	M. M. R. Rhodgers,	4 50
Catharine Brown,	2 00	James B. Boren,	1 25
C. Southworth,	40	S. T. Cromwell,	1 00
David Wilding	1 35	W. R. English Esq.	2 00
William Shelton,	15	S. J. Comfort,	1 00
Moses Meeham,	70	James McEwan,	1 00
W. W. Skinner,	1 00	Fielding Longford,	1 00
Thomas Condie,	70	Dewit C. Bishop	1 00
Aaron Dolf,	2 00	William Meeks,	2 00
Wm. Mendenhall,	1 00	George Dye	1 00
William Battson,	80	A. H. Dowor,	1 00
J. P. Williams,	1 00	Malcom Clark,	50
William Hawkins,	1 00	Jesse Louder,	1 00
William Tate,	1 00	Loren Babbitt,	1 25
William Jenkins,	1 00	Isaiah Huntsman,	50
Albert Clements,	50	John Reese,	50
Jones & Kerr,	1 00	John G. Smith,	1 00

MARRIED,

In this town on New Year's day, Wednesday last inst., by Elder Zebedee Coltrin, Mr. LYMAN O. LITTLEFIELD, of this town, to Mrs. LOUISA HEATH, late of Kirtland, Ohio.

With the above we received the compliments of the Bride and the Bridegroom, and the "doings." Also from a guest Mrs. M. L. B., we received a most splendid cake all ornamented off in fine style, for all the above they have the most sincere gratitude, and good will of the "B'hoy's" in the Office.

DIED,

At Council Point on the 21st of December of a acute bronchites, JANE SMITH, late from England, aged 21 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARRIAGES.

I have taken out a certificate, and am now qualified, by law, to solemnize marriages. I can be found at the store of Pegram & Co., on Main Street.

The means arising therefrom is applied to charitable purposes. D. CANDLAND.

Kanesville, January 8, 1851.

LAW PRACTITIONER.

JAMES SLOAN,

District Clerk, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HE has had 20 years practice in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, (now 16 years in the U. S.,) will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, or other documents; Collection of Debts, Suits at Law, and in Equity, and the administering of oaths.

REFERENCES—Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, and C. Voorhis, merchants in this place; Mr. Hamilton Wade, at Messrs. Barnard, Bro & Co., 140 Main street, St. Louis, Mo., and the Editor of this paper.

Office in Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa. Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Shiss P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

GEORGE P. STYLES,

Attorney and Counsellor in Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "cash down," which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Remember, Hyde Street, opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January 6th, 1851.

Wagons Made and Repaired BY JOHN T. MURRAY,—Davis Camp.

Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—tf

ESTRAY, NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, three YEARLING HEIFER CALVES, one [illegible] with white face; one brindle with a short tail, and the third white with red spots. If the owner, or owners will call at my farm on Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, will much oblige.

JOSEPH SKEEN.

Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850.—3w

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 6764, issued in the name of JAMES L. THOMPSON, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 18th—3w

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 6766, issued in the name of DEXTER SYRLMAN, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

DEXTER SYRLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 11, 1850.—3w

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 8, 1851.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of President Fillmore to Congress, was delivered at Washington, on Monday, Dec. 2d, from which we make up the annexed synopsis. After the ordinary congratulations, he says:—

In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted.

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none are beneath its protection, and none above its control.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance, individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the king of Hawaiian Islands which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending 30th of June next, were forty-seven million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninty cents, ($47,421,748 90.)

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, ($43,002,168 90.)

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, ($495,276 79.)

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

More than three fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is therefore the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary over the State of California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the government, and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the Government, would be attended with many mischievous consequences. I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the government, they be divided into small parcels, and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the report, and in the letter of the general-in-chief, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies that it would be superfluous in me to say any thing more, than barely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provision for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in suitable commands those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the Department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privilege. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficient purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered, that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connection they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbance, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, Dec. 2d, 1850.

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japanned Ware,

and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds job work and repairing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactuer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

MEN & BOY'S BOOTS.

THE subscriber in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Saranac, from Philadelphia,

250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,

ALSO

100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots,

made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on *Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office*, at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair lustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies garters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shotrice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

OH YES!

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

JAMES CARROLL,

WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen and ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that he is now ready to do their weaving at his place of residence one and a half miles from Kanesville, on Indian Creek, and one mile above Lyman Stoddards. He pledges himself that he will try to please all who may favor him with their work. He will weave single coverlets, carsinetts, jeans, twilled and plain blankets, flannels, rag carpets, diapers, linseys, checks, stripes, plaids, &c. His prices are as follows:

Single Coverlets, per pair,	$3 50
Carsinetts, per yard,	18¾
Jeans, per yard,	16¾
Twilled, per yard,	16¾
Plain blankets, linseys & plain cotton per yard	10
Rag carpets per yard,	19¾
Diapers, per yard,	18¾
Checks, stripes and plaids per yard,	12½

He will take corn, potatoes, beef, pork, Onions, wheat, flour, meal, for one half, and cash for the other half of his pay. The work work shall be done well and as soon as possible. Bring good yarn and have it in good order, with one pound of flour or meal for every ten yards, for spooling.

JAMES CARROLL.

Kanesville, December 11, 1850—3t

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.

JAMES PRODEHAM,

At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street,

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of business, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and in the most reasonable manner. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, the same as formerly, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, July 21, 1850—6m

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

128 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—6m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh Street and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.;

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction; and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duval, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Rosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Quick Sales—Small Profits and—Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS

AND

EMIGRANTS STORE,

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion.

where a splendid, and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity—in connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection; and feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any house in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 13th, 1850.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER REESE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Bounty, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldiers growing out of services rendered to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War of the United States, and during all the Indian Wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—6m

FLOUR—Best superfine [illegible] for sale by

W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

Kanesville, July 21, 1850—6m

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

A

Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C. VOORHIS.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

MEDICINES—Grudenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored; at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market; at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

THAT

SAME OLD COON,

AT PLATTVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats, and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Lineys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Sadlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

Plattsville, October 16th, 1350.—4m

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri;

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
19000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings;	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds sattinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A SORELY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for Cash Only, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many plans as useless impediments on the credit system, regardless of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the inevitable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who call on time must pay on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 27, 1850—1y.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Now or Never!

THE undivided half of "KEG CREEK MILLS," owned by Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., is now for good consideration, and the most valuable and prosperous situation in this upper country, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms of application be made between this and the first of March next to the owners or on the premises. This is a valuable property and no mistake, and an agent can be appointed to attend to the business.

H. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850.—3m

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of Indians and lots in Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850. E. JOHNSON.

STEAMBOAT MUSTANG SUNK.

Great Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS,

AS THEY ARE

CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out; and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

KANESVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS—Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of

Nov. 13, NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE are closing out a first rate article of Premium Cook Stoves, all sized, at five per cent advance on cost. Call and see.

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure cure for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by

Nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

WHY NOT CALL AND SETTLE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or Book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and any person having claims against us, will please present them before the first of January next.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

NEW STORE

JUST OPENED

ON KEG CREEK,

Near Keg Creek Mills,

BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety also gingham ribbons, fringes, laces, thread gimped hosiery, and all articles of the kind.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

N. B. Goods of [illegible] paid for at Liddle & Gunn's Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

WM. H. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of House and Sign painting in the counties of Pottawattamie and Mills.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to Sign Painting, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. H. BARTON.

Kanesville, July 28, 1850.—6m

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned [illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

True Friendship.

BY AMICUS.

True friendship like the bloom of spring
Joy, life and animation bring,
And odors sweet on zephyrs wing,
From Winter's icy gloom.

In Summer's heat it gilds our bow'r
And sends refreshing cooling show'r
Beguiles our tedious summer hour
And breaths a rich perfume.

In Autumn's yellow harvest
True friendship comes the
In adverse storms it still is
To glad us with its

As the wintry mantle, wi
Earth's imperfec
True friendship
Our wi

'Tis like the brilliant stars of even,
Bright beaming joyous smiles of heaven,
To mortals this rare gem is given,
Forever, ever bright.

'Tis like the moon's clear pleasant ray,
It turns our night of gloom to-day,
And chases sorrows clouds away,
Nor shuns the searching light.

As flowers of Spring that sweetly bloom,
And sheds around a rich perfume,
So friendship's smile dispels the gloom,
Misfortunes storms have made.

As cheerful songsters swell their throats,
And charms the listner with their notes,
So friendship's music gently floats,
O'er lawns and flowry glade.

As silvery notes of rivulets clear,
Discourse sweet music to the ear,
Warm friendship's voice is still more dear,
Oh! 'tis a welcome sound.

Friendship is like the pearly dew,
Bright in the morn, at evening too,
Though constant 'tis forever new,
Profusely strewed around.

True friendship is an endless theme,
It warms the heart with radiant gleam,
Through gloom it lights us with its beam,
A taste of heavenly sweet.

When death shall come and close our eyes,
Yet stronger far are friendship's ties,
Again beyond bright azure skies,
At friendship's font we'll meet.

ORIGINAL TALE.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

Time and Chance, or Luck is a Fortune

BY PYLAMUS.

Continued from our last.

Josephine Travers was an only daughter of the wealthy merchant—Augustus Pembroke Travers, whose name might be seen in many a newspaper advertisement, as a man in extensive business—a gentleman whose name must of course be attached to each neighboring railroad scheme, and who was always on hand for any project that promised a good per centum, or a rich dividend—and in fact was a *gentleman* to all appearance—of a good property and in a thriving business; and possessing a moderate fortune. His lovely and interesting bride to whom he paid the homage of youth's first love—the mother of Josephine had passed from this world of care and affliction, whilst her only child the pretty Josephine was yet quiet young. Mr. Travers loved his young bride devotedly and for two years respected and honored her memory by celibacy—by devoting himself to the education, care and enjoyment of the young pledge of their fond affections. He was at length captivated by the sympathy and artless smiles of a young and beautiful creature with whom he had become acquainted at the house of a friend. He wooed; he led her to the altar; and brought to his bosom—to his mansion a splendid bride. But she loved not the modest Josephine. Her heart beat high for gorgeous display. She loved to mingle with the gay, and join in festive halls with the fashionable—where her charms were more properly appreciated. Josephine must be sent to a distant school. She could not endure that her pleasures should be trammelled by a child, or that her dear Augustus attention to her should be interrupted.

Mr. Travers like other weak confiding men loved his beautiful wife, and of course left all these little arrangements to her dictation. Alas, for the pleasures of poor Josephine! They vanished with this alliance and henceforth, she fell as an orphan in the world. She was of a thoughtful affectionate temperament, and was beloved by her schoolmates. At length the term had expired, and she returned to the home of her childhood, after an absence of five years, but not to the affectionate bosom of a parent, for absence and time had acted as the waters of the *Lethe pool* upon his memory and affections. He had now two fine sprightly sons by his last wife. Josephine seemed rather as a poor relative than his beloved daughter. She was placed under a governess, and seldom saw or associated with her father or proud step-mother.

One being alone was destined to be her sole companion. He assisted her through the tedious task, was with her in her studies—read, talked, and romped with her, and joined in all her sports; he too could sympathize with her the loss of an affectionate mother—his parents were in the grave. This was Henry Stanton. He was the son of an intimate friend and schoolmate of Mr. Travers, and who in early life set out with equality as good prospects as Mr. Travers—misfortune overtook him, and he was reduced to poverty—he was bereaved of his companion and forced to labor as a mechanic for a livelihood. His only child, his Henry, was early taught industry and frugality. At the age of twelve years he had arrived to some proficiency in the skill of his trade. His father had learned of the residence and wealth of Mr. Travers, gathered up his little means, and both father and son started to seek the friend of his youth.

Before they reached their destination, Mr. Stanton was seriously injured by the upsetting of a wagon in which they had taken passage; his life was despaired of—Mr. Travers was sent for; he arrived at the bedside of his dying associate—he clasped his hand—the dying man could only articulate, "Henry!" as he gazed upon his son. He breathed his last and was buried by the companion of his youth. Mr. Travers, though easily controlled by the woman he loved, still had a good heart. He determined to adopt the son of his friend. Henry was installed in the rich mansion and his studies—two years had he entered the mansion of Mr. Josephine returned. And although thrown into the society of sons, his foster-father; they were rapidly taught of their superiority by the and mother, that they were unfit companions for the lonely orphan. But what was his when upon seeing Josephine, he informed that she was to be companion.

Thrown together by the same sympathies, and longing for companionship with more kindred spirits, it will readily be judged they were not long forming an acquaintance, and as days, and years advanced their attachment increased, and unbeknown to them more of the fact, a far more tender sentiment had grown in their hearts. Henry had arrived at the age of twenty—and as he sat in his study one morning, perusing the Evening Gazette, Mr. Travers entered with an open letter in his hand. It brought the information that a ship of which he was part owner had been seized and detained with its cargo in a foreign port, and the presence of one of the owners or their representative should start immediately with certain legal documents for the release of the ship. Henry was ticketed—consented—and arrangements were made for an early departure on the morrow.

That evening, the young man and maiden were together, though not with feelings as heretofore. Henry was to set out on a long journey he could not have the society of Josephine; nor join her sports and studies. *He* would be lonely—*She* would be sad, the hours, days, and months pass heavily. What was the matter? Why, so many doubts, fears, and misgivings? They were in love! unintentionally — irrevocably and decidedly in love. The discovery is made, and soon a good understanding between the parties existed—vows and protestations made, plighted love accepted, and constancy promised as a reward. Sad and sorrowful was the parting, yet all was kept from Mr. Travers and his household. Henry Stanton, full of hope for her he loved, and of zeal in the result of his missions favorable termination.

Nearly two years had passed and but little if any positive news had reached the ears of the anxious merchant or the disconsolate maiden, in regard to the fortunes of Henry. As one day a splendid carriage stopped at the door of the mansion, a tall and graceful gentleman dressed in the tip of fashion emerged. By his hand, Mr. Travers, received a letter from a gentleman with whom he had been partially acquainted in the South, introducing the bearer, Capt. Charlton, as a gentleman of birth, distinction and fortune, who in traveling would probably tarry with him sometime. The Captain was cordially received, and was invited to share the bounty the mansion afforded. A few hours sufficed to fully install him snugly in the splendid mansion of the rich merchant.

Soon after the arrival of Captain Charlton at the mansion, Henry returned. His mission had been very unprosperous, not only to his employers, but misfortune, shipwreck, hunger and toil had followed, and stuck to him through his absence, though he had labored incessantly for the interest of his employers. He had failed to save the property, and returned emaciated and destitute. His foster-father received him coldly—his circumstances in regard to property received a severe shock by such an important loss, and more especially as he had of late met with other losses equally as ruinous, though not understood by the circle of aristocracy in which he moved. He had also become acquainted with the feelings existing between Henry and his daughter. These combining causes led him to treat his adopted son not only with coldness, but even with harshness, and as already has been related driven him from his house; not that he could charge him with any impropriety of conduct. No! Henry had ever been faithful, trusty and affectionate. But now, as his vast estates had become encumbered—as his mercantie operations had failed, he was anxious to make a match between the reported wealthy Captain and his daughter; and consequently the poor dependent—the orphan Henry must be disposed of—must be driven from his only home, from friends, from home!

As we have seen Henry departed, the vessel sailed and he had a good trip and fair weather until they came to the western coast. And a continual run of bad weather and storms then much impeded their progress; one night a tremendous gale struck the craft as she lay at anchor, and drove her on shore, which very much impaired and crippled the hull so that it became impossible to proceed until repairs should be made which would take some months time to complete. Henry was all impatience and could not brook this delay, although he was nearly penniless and some five hundred miles from his destination, and the country mountainous and full of wastes and deserts, and but occasionally inhabited, he determined to undertake a journey on foot. A young man near his own age by the name of Harris offered to be his company. After ten days travel without guides or compass they found themselves lost in the mountains and from all appearance, far out of their course. Out of provisions and with very little prospect of game. Still they toiled on although hunger and fatigue, over rugged mountains and barren plains. One day as they were proceeding up a Kanyon of the mountains they were startled by an agonizing shriek, a shrill and piercing moan as of a person in the utmost distress—they were horror struck. Still the unflinching fortitude of our hero did not forsake him, he boldly moved his footsteps toward the place followed by his companion. When, Oh! Horrid Sight! They beheld, some half dozen savages around a fire, holding upon the end of their sticks, sharpened for the purpose, an infant some two years old over the bright fire; its piercing and heart-rending cries only provoked the merriment of the torturers. Near by bound with thongs lay the victims, Indian mother, writhing all the wildness of despair; the father and husband in full view of the scene was tied to a small tree, his body showing the lustre of a demon, whilst a smile of scorn and proud contempt curled his lip. Our heroes careless of their own safety rushed on but too late to save the child—the parents were after a long parley purchased from their captors for a few trinkets they had about them, with the addition of the last coat in the possession of our hero.

By signs, Henry and his companion gave the released captives to understand what they wanted, and when they wished to go. Who they soon found were overjoyed to be enabled to serve them, after rescuing them from the burning pile. After following them for a few miles, the Indian started off and with his bow soon brought some fowls, and lay them at his benefactors feet. They were soon all refreshed, and with their Indian guides and hunters they found their way much easier and more comfortable, though at night the cold mountain air made our hero remember he once had a coat, home and friends.

As they became better able to make their captives understood them, informed them that gold was the object for which they searched.

The Indian made a joyous bound into the air with a merry burst of laughter, crying, "Goole! goole, heap goole, good shemookuhman, goole!" and with a hideous and unintelligible exclamations and grimises pointed at right angle from the course they were persuing. Our heroes determined at all hazards to follow their guides and see what might be the meaning of such strange actions. Five days of incessant travel brought them to the bank of a river among the mountains—the Indian had succeeded in obtaining a surplus quantity of game for the company, and they were now all well fed; here they divested themselves of all superfluous articles, which was left in charge of the Squaw. The Indian Cautiously led the way with much care, effacing all marks after them. After traveling in this manner near a mile they emerged into a wide mouthed Kanyon, very steep; and what, to their infinite surprise lay the shining ore beneath their feet.

(To be Continued.)

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1851.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
February.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
March.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
April.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
July.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
August.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
September.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
October.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
November.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
December.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

More South Carolina Mustering.

In the Charleston Mercury we find a correspondence between a ride corps at Winterborough, attached to 3d regiment of Infantry, and Governor Seabrook, of South Carolina. The soldiers tender their services to his Excellency, should they be required to fight for Southern Independence. They say they have "plenty of knapsacks, powder horns, flasks, belts and knives." Here is the Governor's reply:

"Without hesitation, I accept the services of your company, as the first belief that South Carolina should be prepared, at a moments warning, for any emergency that may arise.

The people of the South occupy a perilous position—how they may be rescued from it is, perhaps, a question which the citizen soldier will have to answer."

We think that these South Carolina militia, who boast of their knapsacks, powder horns, flasks, &c., had better look carefully to their flints. We wouldn't at all wonder if the Yankees, in anticipation of a fight, have cunningly managed to supply their enemies with percussion flints.—[Lou. Journal.

Poor Lucy Ann! others are all the rage now. We have one other gal, with a steeple to it. Her increase in building has proved very profitable to the lines and stamb trade. Short-necked people in order to keep pace with the spirit of improvement, should get their ears moved up a little higher.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS,
AT EAGLE MILLS,
St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of Flour, both fine and superfine. And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, *we can and will sell as better grade than any other mill in the place.* Call and see us, or send on your orders, all that want *good flour at fair prices.* Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Tootle & Bro, in Kanesville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.

JAMES CARGILL & CO.
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fieutlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
(Successors to W. H. Bedford,)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stan! on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt, spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who do not, wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that the goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them and they will have the opportunity of deciding for themselves.

PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1850.

HEALTH RESTORED!

THE citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, and the citizens of Council Point, Iowa, are hereby informed that I have opened a Medical Office in the house of Mr. Hall, on the lower end of Main street, between Mr. Hall's and Mr. Bedford's.

WILLIAM PARISH.

N. B. Cash paid for Bitters, 25ct and 75ct on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m

FOR SALE BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1250 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of A manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lead;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
25 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
½ doz Mill Saws;
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;
For which the highest price will be given.
Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

AT THE FARMERS' AND EMIGRANTS STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING—Consisting of Dress Coats, Pilot Coats, Camel-hair Coats, Blanket Coats; Pants, of various kinds; Vests, Linen Bosomed Shirts, Nett Under-shirts, Hickory Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Flannel and Nett Drawers, &c. &c. The above we offer low, at (don't forget)
Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO.'S

PRINTS—A good variety of Prints on hand, (and more a coming) and for sale by
Nov. 27, 1850. PEGRAM & CO.

SHAWLS—Black Embroided—Mode do. and Blanket Shawls, for sale cheap, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

CLOTHS—Fine Blue Coating, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c., by PEGRAM & CO.

BLANKETS—White, Blue, Drab, Green, and Fine White Bath Blankets, by
Nov. 27, '50 PEGRAM & CO.

A SPLENDID LOT—Hats and Caps, to be bought at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT of Boots and Shoes is at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirting, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

OSNABURGS—Suitable for Wagon Covers and Bagging, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

BLEACHED AND BROWN DRILLINGS, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

GROCERIES—Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar Crush and Loaf Sugar, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MOLASSES—N. O. Sugar House and Syrup, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—New Crop, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

HARD BREAD—For sale by PEGRAM & CO.

FLOUR—Buck Wheat Flour, Meal, for sale at the Farmers' Store PEGRAM & CO.

MACKEREL—No. 1 and 2, at the Farmer's Store, PEGRAM & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES—Hardware, Queensware, and Cutlery, at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST received a fresh lot of Dry Goods—comprising in part, Mous Delains, colored Merinos; alpaccas, ginghams, prints of the latest styles, &c, for sale by {dec11} B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Dried Fruit.

A FINE lot Dried Apples and Peaches, (warranted new crop,) which we offer low at the Farmer's Store, B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-ware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the
dec11 EMPORIUM STORE.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap at the {dec11} EMPORIUM STORE.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Room of Emporium Building. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Confectionists, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

WEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines and every thing usually kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for dairy purposes.

Store on the Golden Mammoth,

EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA
dec11 J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE VIEW OF
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy and washing prints;
131 " Cocheco and Menotomy blue prints;
83 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured; mode and black alpacca;
10 " Victorine dress goods;
21 " ginghams;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern Linsey;
72 " sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osnaburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
2 " 3-4 do do;
5 " Mariner's stripe;
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking,
17 cases kip boots;
10 " coarse do!
7 " women's booters, all kinds;
5 " buskins;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style;
3 cases super super dress hats;
81 bags Rio coffee;
25 hhds N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3782 lbs sole leather;
3 coils manilla rope;
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2000 lbs cotton yarn;
3600 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rifle powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 1/2 boxes, stearine candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons ass'd iron;
1 doz mill saws;
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steelyards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " wrought nails;
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;
49 boxes 8x10 glass;
40 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt,
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco;
1831 lbs rice;
92 bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000 lbs Boston saleratus;
2 bbls Zante currants, new;
72 bottles superior olive oil; warranted;
Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints, dye stuffs, &c., &c.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Wanted.

GREEN and Dry Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries, Corn, Oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest prices at our store.
dec11 B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

POSTSCRIPT!

Intelligence Extraordinary!!

WE STOP THE PRESS

To inform our readers that

JOSEPH A. KELTING,
is
Right in Town,

At the old stand with a brand new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes Hard and Hollowware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.,
Also a fine lot of dried APPLES and PEACHES.

His stock is full and complete, and he is determined not to be undersold by any house in Kanesville.

CALL, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.
Remember "Ensign of the West."
J. A. KELTING.
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

At Allen's Mill, in Vernon.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BTOTHERS, would respectfully inform their friends and the public at large that we have erected a

SAW MILL ON KEG CREEK,

near Coonville, where we intend to keep constantly on hand an assortment of lumber suitable for buildings, wagon beds, axletrees, tally plank, &c., and hope by prompt attention to all who may favor us with bills and calls for lumber, to gain a share of the public patronage.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS.

E. Allen & Brothers, also, intend to erect a grist-mill which will be in successful operation.

E. ALLEN & BRO.
Vernon, Iowa, November 27, 1850—4t

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

OH YES! LOOK HERE!

BLACKSMITHING

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public in general, that he has of late purchased of Frames, for

Shoeing Oxen,

it being a branch of business of which he is well acquainted—also Horse Shoeing. He manufactures steel plated hoes, chisels, drawing knives and knives for cutting shingle by hand or lever power, and axes. Wagon and buggy boxing, with many other things too numerous to mention. Call and See.

DOMINICUS CARTER.

His shop is at Carterville, 2 miles from Kanesville.

Carterville, Nov 27th, 1850.—3m

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they opened the above business in Main Street, where they intend to keep constantly on hand Bread, Cakes, Pies &c. Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers from the country can have their flour manufactured into bread, and the same returned to them in a few hours. We consequently have a chance of public patronage.

N. B. Families and parties supplied with Bread of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GERRIC.
Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

WE have just received a large assortment of Groceries, Provisions, &c., which we will sell cheap for cash or produce. Give us a call.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850